

BRIDGEPORT EVENING FARMER

(FOUNDED 1790.)

Published by The Farmer Publishing Co., 179 Fairfield Ave., Bridgeport, Conn.
DAILY, 50c month, \$6.00 per year. WEEKLY, \$1.00 per year in advance.PHONE
BUSINESS
OFFICE
1808.PHONE
EDITORIAL
DEPARTMENT
1287.

FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES

Ernest Griffith & Fredricks, New York, Boston and Chicago

TUESDAY, JUNE 29, 1915.

WHY THERE CANNOT BE AN INTERNATIONAL POLICE SUPPORTED BY THE NEUTRAL NATIONS

THERE IS NO question about the effect of the Treaty of 1785, between Prussia and the United States.

This treaty was continued in force by the Treaty of 1828, and stipulates as follows:

"If one of the contracting parties should be engaged in war with any other power, the free intercourse and commerce of the subjects or citizens of the party remaining neutral with the belligerent powers shall not be interrupted. On the contrary, in that case, as in full peace, the vessels of the neutral party may navigate freely to and from the ports and on the coasts of the belligerent parties, free vessels making free goods, inasmuch that all things shall be adjudged free which shall be on board any vessel belonging to the neutral party, although such things belong to an enemy of the other."

Under this stipulation the William P. Frye was plainly protected from destruction.

So of much marine warfare, being waged in Europe. It is either against some treaty obligation with neutrals, or it is against some long established custom.

Neutrals will do well to remember that this is a very great war, that three-fourths of the armed power of the world is involved, and about three-fourths of civilized mankind. The warfare that violates customs and treaties is not practiced from wantonness, but from necessity, or from what the very intelligent men who dictate national policies regard as necessities.

The European nations, will receive courteously the protests of neutrals. Whenever possible under their ideas of policy, they will yield to the requests of neutrals.

But whenever a practice seems in the whole necessary to the offense or defense of the nation, neutrals will be politely treated, and the practice will go on.

Europe never will admit that her bitter fight for self preservation ought to be much modified or controlled by the desire of neutral nations to trade.

For any neutral, even were it the United States, to attempt to enforce by arms what professors refer to as international law, would be the height of folly.

Since all the belligerents have fractured some portion of treaty or custom, neutral energies would have to be directed against all, a proposal so quixotic as to be impossible.

The only thing practicable to the neutral posing as international police would be to join issue with one set of belligerents against the other, which would present a novel moral situation; the spectacle of a nation warring for the sanctity of customs, in common cause with nations which had disregarded some of the most important of those customs.

The lessons of history are conclusive upon one point. All great wars, each in its turn, have been conducted in violation of treaty and custom. New times, new necessities and new weapons bring new methods of fighting, and these new methods of fighting always have been and always will be opposed as innovations, in the precise degree that they annoy neutral nations.

Valuable instruction in the subject matter of the above assertion may be had by anybody who will read the history of the negotiations between this country, Great Britain and France during the Napoleonic wars.

Neutrals may, and should, protest against innovations upon their comfort and their rights. They should lay the foundation for such reparation as ought to be demanded.

But let no neutral suppose it has been constituted an international police force. There is no tribunal that can issue such a commission, and the role cannot be supported except with arms.

Since three-fourths of the world military power is fighting, it ought to be plain that the military power of the widely scattered neutrals is inadequate to make the police power effective.

THE WORK OF THE E 11

THE STORY of the British submarine, E 11, illustrates the helplessness of surface ships in the presence of the hidden foe, and shows how the great British fleet in the Dardanelles is so restricted in its movements as to be largely helpless, by the mere presence of two or three German submarines.

The tale of the E 11 is told by a member of her crew. Making her way to the sea of Marmora the little craft sank a gunboat, chased a freighter to harbor and sank her at dock; sent to the bottom a transport loaded with troops; a little later selected one transport out of five, and dropped it to the bottom; returned and got three more; caught a supply ship, and, on the way out torpedoed a German transport.

In the case of the five transports, they were protected by destroyers. Four of them were sunk. In one case the E 11 was fired on by the gunner of a sinking boat, with the result that the submarine received a dent in her periscope.

Here were twelve vessels, containing doubtless many troops, destroyed by one tiny craft, which, at no moment appears to have been in extraordinary peril, except once, when she discovered a mine hanging to her bow.

Doubtless more than one German submarine could parallel this exploit or surpass it, since the Germans having more material to work on, and have done more of this work.

The lesson for America is that its submarine navy must be largely increased. The dreadnaught is a weapon against other dreadnaughts, but is not and cannot be effective in the neighborhood of a coast protected by an abundance of submarines.

THE LAW THAT WILL BE OBEYED

THERE IS NOTHING to worry about, even though the revision of the statutes has been postponed. The revision law commands the faithful to draw bountiful compensation, from the state treasury. There may be delay, but the taxpayers will know that fire nor flood, war nor cyclone, death nor damnation will delay the fulfillment of this law. The money is as good as gone. The law will fulfill its purpose, to the very last dollar, half dollar, quarter, dime, jitney, small three cent piece, old fashioned two cent copper, and last Abraham Lincoln cent.

Capt. Molly Pitcher Remains the Greatest Feminine Warrior

From the European battlefields come many accounts of the heroic deeds of valiant women. Not content with playing the role of angels of mercy, many brave girls and women have won glory at the cannon's mouth and have fought and bled and died for their country. Others are performing duties hitherto considered exclusively masculine and have assumed the laborious burdens of their husbands, fathers and sons. Mrs. Pankhurst has justified her militancy and proved her consistency by offering to lead a regiment of "wild women" to the front.

It is not necessary to go back to the days of the Amazons to find precedent for this stalwart patriotism. Just 187 years ago today, June 28, 1778, Capt. Molly Pitcher, at the battle of Monmouth, in the dewy dawn, demonstrated conclusively that the fair sex can fight as well as pray and weep. The European heroines of the bloody present are sublime in their devotion to the cause they justly call All honor to them. At the same time, Capt. Molly Pitcher remains the greatest of feminine warriors. By manning—if the word is permissible to be continued—of a cannon, she helped to save the day for the revolutionists. Historical iconoclasts have attempted to class Capt. Molly's performance with such myths as that of Washington and the cherry tree, but they have miserably failed. Scufflers and critics are invited to visit the battlefield, now easily reached by a railroad, and to witness the masonry which once housed with the roar of Molly's cannon, and there they may see the well from which Capt. Molly carried water to her husband, as well as the old church which she doubtless attended.

An old New Jersey historical work, published in 1844, gives the following quaint account of the deed, which makes Molly Pitcher a heroine.

"She was a female of masculine mould, and dressed in a mongrel suit, with the petticoats of her own sex and an artilleryman's coat, cooked in the heat of a cannon, constantly ran to bring her husband water from a neighboring spring. While passing to his post she saw him fall and on hastening to his assistance found him dead. At the same moment she heard an officer order the cannon to be removed from its place, complaining he could not fill his post with as brave a man as she. She killed. 'No,' said the intrepid Molly, fixing her eyes upon the officer, 'the cannon shall not be removed for the want of some one to serve it; since my brave husband is no longer here, I will use my utmost exertions to avenge his death.' The activity and courage with which she performed the office of cannonier during the action attracted the attention of all who witnessed it, and finally of Washington himself, who afterward gave her the rank of lieutenant and granted her half pay during life. She wore an epaulet and was called ever after Captain Molly."

Mrs. Alexander Hamilton described Molly Pitcher as "a stout, red haired, freckled, Irish woman with a handsome, piercing eye, Irish and with red hair." That explains Capt. Molly's heroism. The words put into her mouth by the historian are probably false. More likely she shook her fist at the enemy and shouted, "I'll git even with you for killin' my man, you dom, red-coated spalpeens!" Otherwise there is no page in history easier to believe than that which deals with Molly Pitcher.

Dr. Carrel, Surgical Wizard, Now Army Surgeon, Is 42 Today

Dr. Alexis Carrel, famous throughout the world because of his daring and original experiments in surgery, will celebrate his forty-second birthday today. The young surgical wizard, whose pioneer work at the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research in New York won for him the Nobel prize, is a native of Lyon, France, and he is now serving his native land as an army surgeon. Dr. Carrel was visiting his family at Lyon when hostilities commenced, and he immediately offered his services to the European republic of which he is still a citizen. Dr. Carrel came to America ten years ago and became a staff of the Rockefeller Institute in 1909, and three years later was awarded the \$30,000 Nobel prize for the most notable advance in medicine and surgery. Dr. Carrel has performed many wonderful operations upon wounded soldiers at the hospital at Compiegne which is under his direction, and to which are sent only cases requiring the most delicate surgical attention. It is alleged that Dr. Carrel succeeded in grafting an arm, amputated from a mortally wounded soldier, and a hand from a French arm had been torn off by a shell. The surgical wizard was wedded alone to his science until he had passed the forty mark, but about eighteen months ago he married Miss de la Maie, the widow of a French army officer and a daughter of Countess de la Motte. Dr. Carrel received his M. D. degree from the University of Lyon fifteen years ago and became a member of the medical faculty of that institution where he gained his first fame as an original investigator. His early work was devoted to transplantation of vital organs and tissues and to improving methods of transfusion of blood. Later he began to experiment with heart tissues and early in 1912 he succeeded in keeping the heart tissue of a chicken alive for 120 days after removal from the body. Early in 1914 Dr. Carrel was asked by a reporter why he did not become a citizen of the United States and he replied that by doing so he would be barred from serving as a surgeon in the French army in the event of war. At that time Dr. Carrel expressed the opinion that Germany was actively preparing to make war on France.

Centenary of Decatur's Great Algerian Triumph

"If you want our powder you will have to take our balls with it." It was just a century ago today that Commodore Stephen Decatur uttered this memorable defiance to the Dey of Algiers, and by his firmness and his staunch refusal to make any compromise, put an end to the long and terrible reign of the Barbary pirates of the Mediterranean.

On the twenty-eighth of June, 1815, Commodore Decatur's squadron came to off Algiers, and Decatur sent in a demand for immediate and full settlement of the dey's account with the United States. The dey, with no haggling or discussion, Decatur had been sent to the Mediterranean to accomplish certain definite ends, and he was not in any mood for conciliation.

The pirate chiefs of the Barbary states had long defied all the powers of Europe to interfere with their activities, and in 1795 the United States had brought under a similar state of subjection. By a humiliating treaty signed in that year, the United States had agreed to pay an annual tribute of \$22,000 for protection to American commerce.

The dey, considering this treaty as only "a scrap of paper," continued his depredations on American ships. Growing bolder, the dey forced the American consul to pay a ransom of \$27,000, under threat of slavery for himself and family. The money was paid, but it was the straw that broke the camel's back, and early in 1815 the United States declared war on Algiers and sent Decatur, with his flagship Guerriere, and other vessels, to chastise the dey.

After entering the Mediterranean, Decatur encountered and defeated two Algerian vessels, and then proceeded to Algiers. The Algerians had a strong navy, and met the Americans with a superior force in vessels and guns, but the dey was not long in learning that he had at last met his master.

In June 29, 1815, the dey, terror-stricken, visited Decatur on his flagship. The African potentate was abject and humble, and he promised faithfully to cease all depredations upon American commerce, but he begged Decatur to help him "save his face" by sending him a mere handful of gunpowder, in semblance of tribute. Decatur refused even this semblance of tribute, and informed the dey that he would not come under except with balls. On the following day the dey agreed to the American commander's terms, and in a treaty negotiated on Decatur's quarterdeck, he renounced all claims to tribute or gifts, or to hold prisoners of war as slaves.

The Pasha of Tunis and the Bey of Tripoli received visits from Decatur, and were forced to pay indemnity for breaches of neutrality and to solemnly agree to release all Christians held as slaves.

The Barbary states now all feared the Americans, and commerce in the Mediterranean was relieved of a great peril. Pope Pius VII. declared that the United States had accomplished more for Christendom against the North African pirates than all of the powers of Europe united.

Decatur's visit was but the beginning of the dey's troubles, for in the following year the British bombarded Algiers. In 1827 the French began the subjugation of Algiers and after a struggle of thirty years completely overthrew the power of the native chiefs and made it a peaceful and flourishing colony.

Senator Borah, Idaho Solon, Passes Half-Century Milestone

The Hon. William Edgar Borah, United States senator from Idaho, will pass his half-century milestone today, having been born June 28, 1844, at Fairfield, Ill. The distinguished western solon was educated at Southern Illinois Academy and the University of Kansas. He started his legal career in the Sunflower state as a partner of a century ago, hanging out his shingle in Lyons, Kan. The setting sun soon lured him on, however, and in 1891 he settled in Boise and began the practice of law and politics in the Idaho capital. He came into wide prominence as attorney for the prosecution in the famous trial for murder of Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone, the Colorado labor leaders. Mr. Borah was a candidate for the Senate in 1903, but was defeated, and it was not until 1907 that he gained his goal. Since then he has become a recognized leader of the progressive Republicans, but, while friendly to Roosevelt, he has refused to subscribe to the third party movement. Within the last few months the senator has been prominently mentioned as likely to be a leading candidate for the Republican presidential nomination next year.

In regard to the international relations of the United States, Senator Borah—who is a member of the Senate foreign relations committee—has a determined bold course. In discussing the controversy between the United States and Germany not long ago, the Idaho senator said:

"I don't hesitate to say that I do not agree with the 'Peace at any price' policy. This republic should have a world in arms rather than have it said that American women may be attacked and American citizens murdered. Yet I would not expect war to follow the adoption of such a policy. We are far more likely to keep out of war in the long run by a bold, determined policy of permanent protection to American citizens than by a policy of indifference. The world accepts the standard we ourselves set up and treats us accordingly."

Major General George Washington Goethals, the chief engineer of the Panama canal, will celebrate his fifty-seventh birthday today. General Goethals was born at New York, and is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Augustus Muir-Mackenzie, who was recently elevated to the peerage by King George, begins his seventieth year today.

MEYER-GERHARD

Dr. Anton Meyer-Gerhard, the German statesman, who after several months in the United States, returned to Berlin to present a word-of-mouth report on conditions in America, is a native of Prussia and is forty-seven years old. He was educated at the Hessian University of Marburg and at the University of Berlin. While still a student he became locally noted as a lawyer and held several important judicial offices. Later he was employed in the Imperial Colonial Office and was a privy counselor in Berlin. After the outbreak of the war he came to America as an official of the German Red Cross, and in his labors in behalf of that organization traveled all over the United States. He was associated with Dr. Bernhard Dernburg in the German Colonial Office and the friendship between them was resumed on this side of the Atlantic when the outbreak of Dr. Meyer-Gerhard and Dr. Dernburg were often together. Unlike his colleague, however, Dr. Meyer-Gerhard devoted himself principally to Red Cross work and made little attempt to influence American public sentiment in behalf of the Teutonic allies. In returning to Germany he was entrusted by Count von Bernstorff with the task of explaining America's attitude on the Lusitania dispute and other matters which brought about friction between the German and American governments. During his

The D. M. Read Co.

Established 1857

Announcement is here made of Musical Recitals to be given every Wednesday and Saturday afternoons in the new Rest Room on the second floor. Very choice selections are rendered, a treat for the genuine music-lover. From 2:30 to 5:30.

Some Important Specials in this, one of the busiest weeks of the whole year.

White Rough Pongee.

Pure white and a heavy weave with coarse threads. An ideal material for the stylish white tailored suit, and the tailor likes to work with pongee. 36 inches \$1.00

Embroidered Habutai.

For blouses to wear with white tailored suits. Two patterns, one with small Tudor roses done in pink, blue and green, the other in pale lilac. This is hand embroidery on white. 36 inches \$1.00

Natural Shantings.

Shanting is low-priced just now, on account of some favorable let-up in the clearing house between the U. S. and China. This lot embraces several pieces of slightly different weights. 36 to 54 inches, 75 cts to \$2.85 At the Silk Section.

Rugs Special! Jacquard Axminsters.

In three sizes, and such patterns as are appropriate for living and dining rooms. Dark browns, tans, olive green, bronze, small figures. One or two in very hand-some blue effects. At reductions.

9 x12	was \$25.00	now \$19.50
9 x10.6	was \$22.50	now \$18.00
6.9x 9.9	was \$18.00	now \$13.50

Carpet Room, third floor

Sale of Sample Handbags.

An importer's samples, very handsome and luxurious leathers in beautiful mountings. Were from \$7.50 to \$20.00. Now \$4.50 to \$13.50.

Stylish Belts.

Of white kid combined with black patent leather or colored suede. Plain suedes in all fashionable colors. 50 cts

The D. M. Read Company.

RADFORD B. SMITH

FAIRFIELD AVE. VARIETY STORE BROAD ST. CO-OPERATIVE—CAR FARE FOR CUSTOMERS PROFIT SHARING WITH EMPLOYEES

OUR WEDNESDAY SALE.

At 2c—Children's openwork stockings. See if you can match them less than 12½c.
At 7½c—Ready-made pillow cases.
At 7½c—Good Turkish towels.
At 5c—Lot enameled ware.
At 5c—Three rolls toilet paper.
At 25c—Ladies' corsets trimmed with embroidery.
At 25c—Feather pillows.
At 4c—Large flag on spearhead staff.
At 5c—Children's belts with pistol holster.

overflow of cesspools and direct seepage from sewer pipes on Main street will also be prevented. Altogether there is a concerted action, by borough, county and state officials to impartially enforce the health laws in this community.

Charles Hurd has purchased the entire interest of both Julius Hartwig and J. A. Tison of Hartwig & Tison, and is now sole owner.

Miss Dorette Gordon and Miss Margaret Blake, trained nurses of the New Haven Training school, are spending short vacations with their parents in town.

A representative of the Bridgeport Hydraulic Co. called on Earlway Bennett of Palestine last Friday, conferred with him on the sale of his land bordering the upper course of the Footstuck river.

LORD AND LADY GIVE SERVICES TO NATION DURING STRESS OF WAR

London, June 28.—Lord Norbury, former chief justice of the court of common pleas, has taken employment as a fitter in an aeroplane factory in a London suburb. He will put in 18 hours daily at his work.

At the same time, Lady Norbury had begun work as a waitress in a soldiers' coffee canteen at Euston station.

BARBER'S LEG BROKEN IN AUTO ACCIDENT

Adolph Islovitz, a barber, residing on Railroad avenue in the Bridgeport hospital, suffering from a fracture of his right leg. In an attempt to beat an automobile driven by W. W. Jones, superintendent of the Bridgeport hospital in crossing the streets at South avenue and Broad street, Islovitz ran in front of the machine and was knocked down by the fender. Jones is not to be responsible as he sounded his horn and Islovitz indicated his intention of allowing the machine to pass.

Want Ads. One Cent a Word

About 175 invalid inmates of the Montefiore Home at Bedford, Westchester county, left the institution, saying they were dissatisfied with conditions there.

3500 MILES

Guaranteed tire that has given very satisfactory service to a large number of our customers, large stock of all sizes.

30x3	Non Skid	\$ 7.86
30x3½	" "	10.14
32x3½	" "	11.64
32x4	" "	15.52
33x4	" "	16.20
34x4	" "	16.42
36x4	" "	17.46
35x4½	" "	22.97
36x4½	" "	23.35
37x5	" "	27.46

Large Stock of Grey and Red Tubes.

THE ALLING RUBBER CO.

1126 MAIN STREET